

WRITTEN OPINION OF THE
INTERNATIONAL SEARCHING AUTHORITY

International application No.

PCT/JP2004/000459

Box No. I Basis of the report

1. With regard to the language, this opinion has been established on the basis of:
 - ☐ the international application in the language in which it was filed
 - ☐ the translation of the international application into _____, which is the language of a translation furnished for the purposes of international search (Rule 12.3(a) and 23.1(b)).
2. With regard to any nucleotide and/or amino acid sequence disclosed in the international application and necessary to the claimed invention, this opinion has been established on the basis of:
 - a. type of material
 - ☐ a sequence listing
 - ☐ table(s) related to the sequence listing
 - b. format of material
 - ☐ on paper
 - ☐ in electronic form
 - c. time of filing/furnishing
 - ☐ contained in the international application as filed
 - ☐ filed together with the international application in electronic form
 - ☐ furnished subsequently to this Authority for the purposes of search
3. ☐ In addition, in the case that more than one version or copy of a sequence listing and/or table(s) relating thereto has been filed or furnished, the required statements that the information in the subsequent or additional copies is identical to that in the application as filed or does not go beyond the application as filed, as appropriate, were furnished.
4. Additional comments:

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Box No. V Reasoned statement under Rule 43bis.1(a)(i) with regard to novelty, inventive step or industrial applicability; citations and explanations supporting such statement

1. Statement

Novelty (N)	Claims	5, 6, 10	YES
	Claims	1-4, 7-9, 11-14	NO
Inventive step (IS)	Claims		YES
	Claims	1-14	NO
Industrial applicability (IA)	Claims	1-14	YES
	Claims		NO

2. Citations and explanations:

Claims 1 to 4, 7 to 9 and 11 to 14

Document 1 (JP 2002-256130 A (Asahi Glass Co., Ltd.), 11 September 2002) cited in the international search report discloses a method for the production of an aqueous dispersion that can be used as a water and oil repelling agent, and discloses a feature wherein monomers which are similar to those from the invention that is set forth in the present application are subjected to an emulsification process in the presence of a surfactant agent and a tetrapropylene glycol (example 7). Consequently, the invention that is set forth in claims 1 to 4, 7 to 9 and 11 to 14 is not substantially different from the invention that is disclosed in document; therefore, the invention in question is not novel.

Claims 1 to 14

Document 2 (JP 2002-275453 A (Asahi Glass Co., Ltd.), 25 September 2002), document 3 (JP 2002-241441 A (Asahi Glass Co., Ltd.), 28 August 2002), document 4 (JP 2001-98033 A (Asahi Glass Co., Ltd.), 10 April 2001) and document 5 (WO 00/43462 A (Asahi Glass Co., Ltd.), 27 July 2002) cited in the

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Reasoned statement under Rule 43bis.1(a)(i) with regard to novelty, inventive step or industrial applicability;
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international search report disclose methods for the production of an aqueous dispersion that can be used as a water and oil repelling agent, and disclose tetrapropylene glycols, polypropylene glycols and polypropylene glycols with 5 or more adjacent oxypropylene groups as examples of the water-soluble organic solvent that is added in order to increase the stability of the emulsion when subjecting monomers which are similar to those from the invention that is set forth in the present application to an emulsification process in the presence of a surfactant agent. Therefore, a person skilled in the art could arbitrarily select and optimize the water-soluble organic solvent with consideration of the emulsion stability, as appropriate, and it is not considered to be especially difficult for a person skilled in the art to predict the effects that would result therefrom; consequently, the inventions that are set forth in claims 1 to 14 do not involve an inventive step.